

SPORTS

The French regain cup



The USSR and France locked in battle. Photo by Andrei Knyazev

Beating the USSR in Moscow 32-3, the France won their 15th European championship, whose main prize is the international Amateur Rugby Federation Cup.

The only game between the USSR and Poland has remained unplayed in the 20th European championship, to be held on May 27 in Sopot, Poland, but its result will not influence the top three standings. Italy have again placed second, while last-year champions Romania came only third. The Italians beat them 12-3.

Last year the French went down to the visiting Soviet team 6-12, having clearly underestimated their strength, and came only fourth overall. This time they played with much concentration, speed and practically without blunders. The USSR, last-year bronze medalist, were active only in the initial 20 minutes. The French

gradually regained the initiative while their counterparts made many mistakes and were generally in bad form.

French player Michel Tonon, the 26-year-old physical training teacher from Clermont-Ferrand, who missed the game because of injury, said the Soviet side looked physically well prepared but was inferior technically. Still he believes that though the USSR are only in their sixth year in the top division they have made much progress, are showing more versatility and are now among the elite teams.

He supported the idea of a rugby world cup. Sharing his impressions of Moscow he said he was going home much impressed by the people's hospitality, the city's beauty and the hope of a new meeting with the Soviet team. He thinks there could be much excitement, too, in club-level games between the two nations.

Alexander BUTSENIN

RAISE A WINNER

Distinguished Georgian cyclist Omar Khakadze is the 1967 world Ullal, ten-time USSR champion and prize winner at the Munich Games and the Tournament of Soviet Nations. For many years after he left big-time sport he has been training new champions.

Khakadze's school, his charges say, is a school of industry, discipline, and supreme effort in training and competition.

He is director of the Tbilisi central cycling course and heads a school of sports mastery training some 200 children not younger than 15 years. Recently opened in the republic was a centre for training the Olympic reserve, with Khakadze and his colleagues supervising its progress. In fact, Khakadze is a model for the young.



In the photo: Omar Khakadze and his pupils—world champion ship bronze medalist, Master of International Class, Omar Gakhov (left) and winner of international tournaments Yuri Zhuravkov.

Quarter of the way travelled

Already played is half the first stage of the 47th national football championship.

Spartak are still the leaders but their game vs Moscow Torpedo on May 20 hardly exhilarated their supporters. There were lots of errors, both teams

defenders were booked, but goals were none, and so it lasted till the end.

An equally uninspiring game played a day before between Moscow Dynamo and the Central Army Club ended in a 1-0 win for the latter.

Generally speaking, there were not too many goals scored in the Sunday games. Dynamo Tbilisi beat Doneik Shakhviri 1-0 (Chivadze failed to score from the penalty spot, the rivals' goalie parrying the shot but the hosts' captain still netted the ball). Vilnius Zalgiris welcomed Leninigrad Zenit to win 1-0. In Minsk local Dynamo drew with

Kiev Dynamo 1-1, and in Rostov-on-Don local Army Club tied 2-2 with Chernomoretz.

Recently the Soviet national side beat Finland 3-1 in a friendly match, a game which opened Soviet preparation for the 1988 world championship elimination trials. The teams composition is only vague now and one would have difficulty in assessing the players' shape on the strength of a single play and not with too strong an opponent at that. Some good clues to that could be provided by a game the USSR will play with England in London in early June.

Gennady LEONOV

I PREFER PLAYING SAFE: MULLER

As the European football championship is drawing nearer (it is to be held in June in France) observers prefer not to venture forecasts on the favourites since some of the strong teams which made the finals are sluggish now (West Germany, Yugoslavia and Spain), while teams like Denmark, Portugal, and Romania show lack of stability.

How coach of defending champions West Germany Jupp Derwall is eager to call up all the top West Germans playing abroad like Schuster and Stille (now in Spain), Hansi Muller (now in Italy) to add to his side's momentum. No doubt Muller would be an asset to the West German attack but he turned the invitation down after protracted talks.

He was in the national team on 42 occasions though playing most of the games as a substitute. His performance was extremely uneven occasionally doing superbly and clearly going below par on other occasions. Muller is now worried least he should spend the finals on the substitutes bench and has thus decided against taking risks.

Vladimir McMillin



A scene from the Moscow individual and team motor cross-country racing championship.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

Leaders hold their own

The USSR and the GDR won 11 of 12 finals last Sunday at the international canoe and kayak contest in memory of the 1972 Olympic champion Yuliya Ryabchinskaya on the Krylatskoye Olympic rowing canal in Moscow.

On the closing day the men completed in the 1,000 m and women in the 500 m kayak four. The kayak single winner Galina Alexeyeva from Leningrad was the strokewoman in the Soviet quartet who placed first. Altogether the USSR won four events on that day and the GDR, two. The Soviet overall total is six gold medals.

Taking part in the regatta were 14 nations.

Water polo news

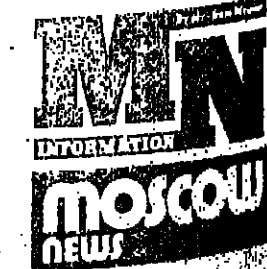
The USSR has won, ahead of schedule, the sixth international tournament in Tbilisi, totalling ten points in five games.

Romania beat Bulgaria 14-11 on the closing day to run up with eight points. Their player Vlad Iaglu is the top scorer of the tournament with 20 goals. Greece and Georgia came level at five points each, and Bulgaria and Cuba have one each.

ATHLETIC RECORDS

Competing in Sochi, Muscovite Natalya Liovskaaya reached 21.75 cm in the shot put, adding 30 cm to the former national best set by Olympic champion Nadezhda Chizhova from Leningrad 11 years ago.

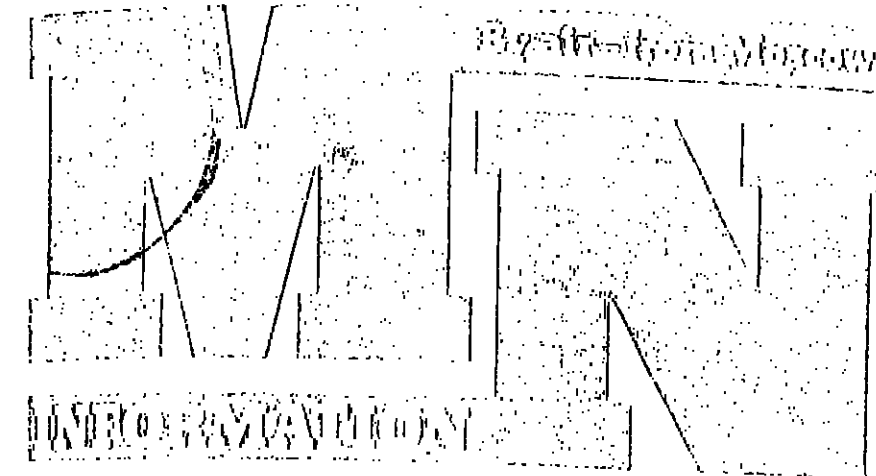
Budding Grigory Degtyarev from Kirov competed in the 100 m, adding 30 cm to the former national best of 8.579 points in December.



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GUARANTOR OF PEACE

When people's security is in question, foreign policy and diplomacy can do a lot but not everything. In the world arena one also has to deal with political forces which are alien to good will and which are deaf to reason. And here the containing might of our defence capability has an indispensable role to play. Now it is not only a guarantor of the Soviet people's constructive labour, but also a guarantor of universal peace on earth.

The telegrams of the Soviet leader to the 6th Congress of the Organization notes that at a time of mounting world tensions added urgency attaches to the drive by the liberated countries, the Non-Alignment Movement and the broad public in Asia and Africa, including the AAPSO, against the forces of imperialist aggression, for an early and fair settlement of the problems of the Middle East, southern Africa, and Central

Konstantin Chernenko stressed that the USSR and the other socialist-community countries have initiated a new forward with initiatives aimed at easing international tension and strengthening peace.

The reactionary circles of imperialism are unable to resign themselves to the main trend of present-day world development. They realize that in its natural movement the wheel of history has been working for socialism, for affirming the principles of rational freedom and social justice everywhere. That is why they have been trying to conduct international affairs from positions of strength and endeavouring to disrupt the natural course of history. Hence their arms programmes that are unprecedented for their scope. Hence their insistent attempts to upset military-strategic parity.

The conference was also addressed by Dmitry Ustinov, the USSR Minister of Defence, who said that "our people have to tackle the tasks of perfecting a developed socialist society in difficult foreign policy situation. It calls for a doubling and trebling of efforts in striving for peace and for strengthening the country's defence in every way".

The meeting approved the new composition of the board of this public organization. Elected as chairman of the association is A. Yakovlev, Director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences. His and other reports at the conference noted that since the United Nations was set up in 1945, the Soviet public has been active in its efforts to translate into practice the United Nations' ideals, and to raise its role in the cause of



Israeli soldiers in the occupied Golan Heights, southern Lebanon. Photo AP-TASS

YOUNG PEOPLE DEMONSTRATE AGAINST WAR IN MOSCOW

"What is needed are vigorous joint actions to be taken by all the progressively-minded young people of the planet, by all the people of good will in order to prevent nuclear disaster".

This has been declared by the Soviet young men and women in an Appeal to all the peace-loving forces of the planet and to the young people of the world they passed during their anti-war rally in Moscow. The demonstration, which was staged as part of the Month of Strong Action Against the Threat of Nuclear War in the Soviet Union, was attended by tens of thousands.

In the photo: during the rally.

Photo by Alexei Fyodorov



In the interests of Asian and African peoples

Konstantin Chernenko has wished new gains in the drive advancing the interests of the masses in all countries to the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organizations.

The telegrams of the Soviet leader to the 6th Congress of the Organization notes that at a time of mounting world tensions added urgency attaches to the drive by the liberated countries, the Non-Alignment Movement and the broad public in Asia and Africa, including the AAPSO, against the forces of imperialist aggression, for an early and fair settlement of the problems of the Middle East, southern Africa, and Central

America, and the solution of big social and economic development problems facing liberated countries.

The reckless line of imperialism is opposed by the firm and principled policy of the USSR and other socialist community nations, the message points out. Their realistic initiatives aim at radically improving the world situation, defending the freedom and strengthening the independence of peoples, curbing the arms race and averting a destructive nuclear war. We are convinced that these efforts are in line with the aspirations of Asian and African peoples, the telegram emphasizes.

Soviet Association for UN holds conference

The tasks facing the Soviet public towards further intensification of the actions in the struggle for elimination of the military threat and making the international climate healthier have been discussed by the Soviet Association for the UN at its conference in Moscow.

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preserving peace and solving global socio-economic problems.

Today, when the aggressive American policy has created a serious threat to peace, the Soviet public has been appealing to all those who champion peace to make everything they can to promote a turnabout from confrontation to détente and cooperation. A basis for a radical improvement in the international situation is offered by the broad complex of proposals made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries who aim at eliminating the threat of nuclear disaster and at relaxation of tension, the speakers said.

The delegates attending the conference have sent a message to the UN Secretary-General, J. Perez de Cuellar, in which they stress that the Soviet people are full of resolve to do all they can to secure lasting peace on the planet.

TASHKENT FILM FESTIVAL AS A DOCUMENT OF TIME

In the diversified programme of the 6th International Film Festival of Asia, Africa and Latin America which goes on in Tashkent there is one subject that develops and continues in one film after another — struggle for peace and freedom, progress and reconstruction of life according to new principles. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Tunisia, Philippines, Colombia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast — such is just part of the list of countries that show films to the people in Uzbekistan's capital.

The Soviet programme is quite rich, including documentaries and feature films, dealing with our time and history of this country of many nations.

The festival has a cinema market operating in which over 70 countries take part. The festival's programme includes for the first time ever a retrospective show of films by three prominent directors of international reputation: Kaneto Shindo of Japan, Mrinal Sen of India and dos Santos of Brazil.

I find myself in Uzbekistan, says Mrinal Sen, but my impression is as if I have not left Bombay. The people here are so friendly I feel quite at home. One purpose of my trip here is to discuss a joint production with Soviet colleagues.



Quang Sok Rim, an actress from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, taking part in the festival, interviewed by the press.

THE DAYS ARE OVER—THE FRIENDSHIP REMAINS

Moscow has held Days of Athens.

I feel particular joy because I have had a possibility to see Moscow and to meet Muscovites, friends of Athens, during the Days of Athens.

During the Days of Athens, I was interviewed, we went on to say the Days of Athens in Moscow is a multispectacular manifestation of the modern ways of life of a city of its people's achievements and of its culture today and yesterday. It is remarkable that this event has

coincided with the 30th anniversary since the beginning in the cultural exchange between our two countries — linked by traditional friendship, whose roots go deep into the past centuries.

We are happy that during these Days the Muscovites have had a chance to enjoy the plays staged by the National Theatre of Greece, the galaxy show, to hear the performance of the musical and dance ensemble, to see Greek films, Greek fashions

and an exhibition, "Athens, the Capital of Greece".

The Days have also opened up new vistas for diversified cooperation between our two capitals. Representatives of our commercial community and national organizations of tourism have held important meetings with their Soviet colleagues.

Next year, we are expecting Muscovites to visit us, he concluded.

Marina AMAROVA

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Round the Soviet Union

● **HUNTING, IMPROVEMENT AND OTHER WORKS HAVE BEEN FORBIDDEN IN THE DNIESTER VALLEY** in the south-western part of the Tarnopol region (Ukraine). A landscape preserve of worldwide importance has been set up there. It covers 36 thousand hectares. The state has taken pristine wide-leaved forests, whimsically shaped rocks, waterfalls and caves under its protection.

● **THE ATMOSPHERE ABOVE THE CITY OF LENINGRAD HAS BEEN EXPLORED UP TO A HEIGHT OF TEN THOUSAND KILOMETRES.** Information obtained from the Meteor-Prizda satellites, from the flying laboratories mounted on Ilushin 14 and 18 planes and the laser sounding of the atmosphere enables an exact forecast of the air pollution in the city to be evaluated. It has also enabled recommendations for combating industrial pollution to be made.

● **THE AIR ROUTE BETWEEN TBILISI AND BERLIN HAS BEEN CUT BY SEVERAL HUNDRED KILOMETRES.** A new direct route between the two cities has become the Georgian pilots' third international route. In 1981, Soviet Aeroflot introduced flights from Tbilisi to Varna jointly with the Bulgarian Balkan airline and a year ago, the Tbilisi-Dresden flight was introduced. All in all, thirty thousand passengers have travelled on these flights.

● **THE FIRST PYLONS OF THE HIGH-TENSION TRANSMISSION LINE BETWEEN TYUMEN-ALEXANDROVSK ON SAKHALIN HAVE BEEN RAISED ABOVE THE TAIGA.** The line will supply electricity to the coal-processing and woodwork plants and the resorts in the southern part of the island. The transmission line pylons are moving further north towards the towns and settlements where the oil workers live and the fish processing industry is located.



In 1983 170 applicants of one thousand were allowed to take entrance exams and only 55 were admitted to the Surikov Art Institute in Moscow.

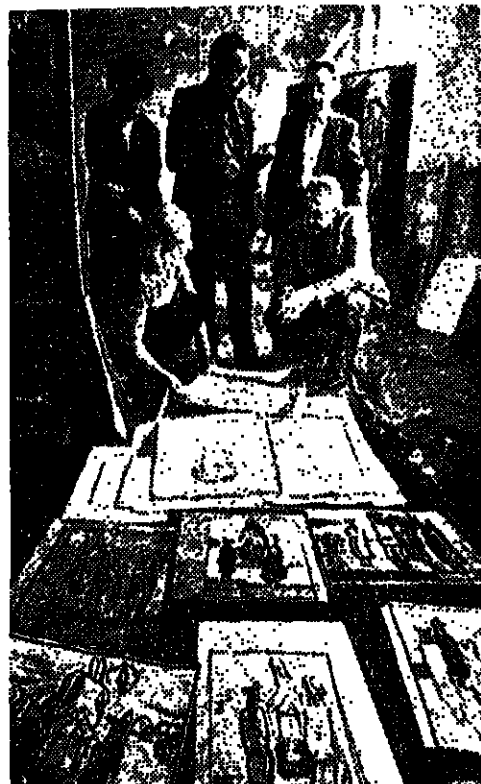
Who can become a student in the establishment that was founded in the 1830s and graduated such outstanding artists as Vasily Perov, Alexei Savrasov, Konstantin Korovin, Isaak Levitan and Martiros Saryan?

Anyone who is gifted and well-trained. There are over fifty secondary specialized art schools in this country. Seventeen of them are Surikov Institute subsidiaries recommending their graduates to continue their studies in it. They pass a pre-exam selection showing their "homemade" drawings and paintings, to be afterwards allowed to take the exams in the other subjects.

600 students study at the Institute including foreigners, coming now from 38 African, Asian and Latin American countries. These students are not many but they are taught by 80 professors. This is because artistic training is individual. Every student chooses a master for himself after the second year of study, according to his or her inclinations and preferences. They are leading Soviet painters, graphic artists and sculptors like Nikolai Ponomarev, Tair Salakhov, Dmitry Mochalsky. The portrait studio is led by Ilya Glazunov. The first portrait painters are graduating this year. The number of such artistic profile studios will be growing.

The teachers aim to develop the student's individual gift, his vision of the world, not allowing their own personalities to overwhelm the learner. In short, what is taught is just school, technique, while all the ethnic and individual features remain preserved.

55 SELECTED AMONG 1000



In the photos:

● Yekaterina Maksimova, a four-year student at the department of painting.

● Tair Salakhov (centre), USSR People's Artist, in his studio.

Heavy trailers made in Minsk

The motorworks in the Byelorussian capital of Minsk has started the manufacture of heavy agricultural trailers of the MAZ-6422 and MAZ-5432

models. They are designed for long and suppling routes.

The trailers have been based on a number of entirely new technological solutions. The

tractors have engines rated at 280, 320 and 360 hp.

The new trailers, such as container carriers, consisting of the MAZ-6422 tractor and container chassis carrying 32.5 tonnes are already used on international and intercity routes.

WHITE SEA-BALTIC CANAL UNDER RECONSTRUCTION

The summer navigation has opened on the 227 km-long White Sea-Baltic Canal.

Built 50 years ago, the canal continues to serve for economic development of the European North of the USSR. It took the young Soviet state less than two years to realize the idea which had been put forward many times before, since the time of Peter the Great, but remained unimplemented in the old Russia. This country was given the shortest waterway from the Baltic to the White Sea.

For the first time in world practice timber lock walls and gates were used. The canal's ingenious structures (18 locks, 15 dams, and 49 jetties) have proved to be paragons of engineering.

The years that passed have affected though the condition of the White Sea-Baltic Canal. Now the programme is being successfully implemented of a radical rebuilding of the waterway opening it for large-tonnage river-marine vessels.

MOUNTAIN ROADS

The concrete bridge built across the banks of the A-1 Kasekh River, in Soviet Armenia. It has become a part of the Yerevan-Ashtarak motor road. Now the time of carrying agricultural products from remote villages of this northern region to the capital of the Transcaucasian republic will be twice as short.

For Armenia to set up a unified network of roads is of political importance: motor transport in the republic is the main means of conveyance. Its maintenance, the presence of cars and swift rivers make it necessary to build bridges at every 200-300 metres.

Today every Alpine village in Armenia is linked by a motor road with the district capital. Another 74 km of roads, 55 bridges and overbridges will go into operation this year.

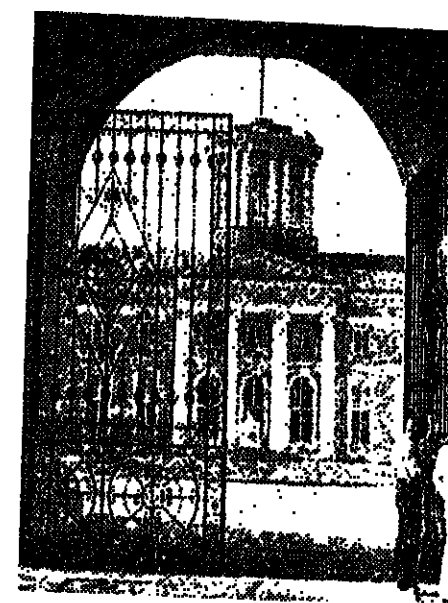
Places to visit

ARKHANGELSKOYE: RIVALRY IN MAGIC

To the west of Moscow, on the high bank of the Moskva River and surrounded by age-old lime trees, pines and larches, stands the old estate of Arkhangelskoye.

In 1793, it was taken over by the Golitsyn family and with them it stayed for more than a hundred years. By the end of the 18th century one of Russia's most beautiful ensembles of palace and landscape architecture was built there. The palace project was commissioned to the Russian architect, de Guerne who made the plans for it in 1790. In 1819 the Arkhangelskoye estate along with the surrounding villages was bought by Prince Yusupov, one of Russia's richest grandees. He was a noted collector and the owner of one of the best art galleries of that time. His collection included paintings by the greatest European artists of 16th-19th centuries and ran to more than 500 canvases. The prince bought the estate in order to accommodate his precious collection of paintings, sculptures, bronzes, fabrics and furniture, as well as his vast library.

By the end of the 1830s the estate had acquired its final shape. The splendid palace with its exceptionally beautiful park and the theatre where sets were designed by famous Goussier lived the imagination of Yusupov's contemporaries. Writer Karazin was the first to tell Russian readers about Arkhangelskoye, but it was Pushkin who, more than anyone else, praised



the estate in his poem "To the grandee". He called the palace and the park "a rivalry in magic".



Our photographer Andrei Knyazev has taken pictures of the sculptures at Arkhangelskoye and the bust of Pushkin (centre).



Science and technology

CRATER IS 10,000 YEARS OLD

The small hill not far from Tartu, Estonia, known among the local people as Bublik-mountain, is nothing but one of the oldest meteorite craters in Europe. It is registered in the catalogue by the name of this locality — Sõrkma Crater.

Geologists engaged in survey in that area decided to find out the time when the ancient meteorite dropped on the Earth. They found the reply after studying the bottom of the crater. Investigations showed that this had happened soon after the withdrawal of the pollen of ancient plants, which possessed the property of being preserved in the earth for millennia. The explosion of the meteorite in Sõrkma occurred when the vegetation in the Baltic region was approximately similar to that of tundra today. But the most accurate date was given by the radio-carbon analysis of the remains of wood plants taken from the bottom of the crater which was formed about 10,000 years ago.

REMOTE-CONTROLLED THERMOMETER

Without touching the object the radiation thermometer, developed by the scientists and designers of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, measures the temperature of its surface from a considerable distance. An MINT correspondent saw it in action at the Kishinev artificial leather plant.

The operator directs a small device, resembling a pistol, onto the machine which makes shoe uppers. On the electronic table mounted in its handle, the figures light up, showing the temperature of the object.

To handle such a device is much simpler and more convenient than with contact sensors, says P. Kushnir, the plant's chief metrologist. The portable remote-controlled thermometer with autonomous power supply, measurements much quicker and what is the main thing, with greater accuracy, thereby improving control of the process of production and its quality. Now it is possible to measure the temperature of rotating units or articles, i.e., make measurements which were hitherto impossible.

HOW TO DETERMINE THE AGE OF FISHES?

Like in a tree, the age of fishes can be determined by the rings on their scales. Soviet ichthyologists discovered them on the fishes of the Pacific Ocean and Far Eastern seas. True, it is difficult to see the rings with a naked eye. For this one needs a microphot, an instrument resembling a microscope and a microscope. Fish scale is put into it and the rings are clearly seen on the screen. If there are 3-4 of them a biologist comes to the conclusion about the quite mature age of the fish, whereas by determining the number of females in the shoal he calculates the likely number of roes and larvae in the given fishing area.

Experts who control the work of the fisheries industry in the Far Eastern basin were provided with another opportunity to forecast the stocks of flatfish, cod, pollack and other ocean fauna, and to make scientifically substantiated fish catch quotas.

VIEWPOINT

OUR CHILDREN MUST LIVE BETTER IN THE 21st CENTURY

June 1 is the International Children's Day. Interviewed by our correspondent Alla LAVRENYEVA, Deputy Minister of the Light Industry of the USSR, member of the Soviet Women's Committee, speaks about the concern for children shown in the country.

It is symbolic that the International Children's Day is marked on the first day of summer—June 1 when everything in nature is flourishing and ripening. The life of thousands of millions of boys and girls on our planet, their health, capabilities and talents must flourish like the summer.

The Second World War took away from the children of many countries their childhood, home, parents and life. The International Children's Day was instituted in 1949 so that wars never repeat again and in the name of happy childhood. In 1959 the UN adopted a Declaration of the Rights of Child and the year of 1979, by a decision of the 31st session of the UN General Assembly, was declared International Year of the Child.

In the USSR, concern for children, for their health and prosperity has become a matter of state importance immediately after the victory of the 1917 Great October Socialist Revolution. With one of its first documents the Soviet power handed children's labour. During the civil war and foreign intervention, despite the scanty state budget of that time, foundations were being laid for public education, maternity and child protection.

An average of more than 13,000 babies are born in the country every day, and concern for them begins long before that. There is a national maternity and child protection state system operating in the country.

Over 15 million pre-school children attend nurseries and kindergartens. From the total sum of expenses for their upkeep the parents pay only about 20 per cent, the rest is compensated by the state. Each autumn more than 44 million children and teenagers go to general educational schools, more than 4 million to vocational schools and 4.5 million to specialized secondary schools. The instruction and textbooks are free of charge. The children have at their disposal a wide network of children's extramural institutions: palaces and houses of Young Pioneers and schoolchildren, young technicians' and young nature lovers' stations, music art and choreography schools, libraries, sports schools, etc. For a whole year 45 million children and teenagers spend there their leisure, enrich their knowledge and develop capabilities.

In the light industry most workers are women. They all feel very well the concern and help of the state in the education of their children. Our enterprises, sewing, textile, shoe making, knitted-goods and others have more than 250 disease-preventive clinics in which special shifts are organized in summer for mothers with children. If a child needs a special course of treatment because of his poor health, mothers are provided with accommodation to sanatoriums or resorts. Our enterprises have more than 4,000 children's pre-school institutions where more than 900,000 children are brought up while their parents work. 500,000 schoolchildren of our workers and engineers spend their summer holidays at Young Pioneer camps and children's sanatoriums.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ECOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY

By using production waste people will receive enormous additional riches, writes Academician Boris Lasokarin in the TRUD newspaper.

Formerly, determining the degree of progressive technology we proceeded from technical and economic factors whereas today we bring to the foreground the third, perhaps the most important, ecological factor. Moreover, the practice shows that ecological technology is ultimately the most profitable. It was Soviet scientists who suggested the term "wasteless technology", which has now become widespread in the world.

In some Soviet industries there are already elements of wasteless technology, though complete transition to it will call for great efforts and time. Therefore, the main task today is rational utilization of available waste.

As much as industries like ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy are one of the "leaders" as to the amount of effluents, the author considers in the first place their interrelationship with the environment. The enterprises of the ferrous metallurgy account for about 15 per cent of dust ejected into the atmosphere, 10 per cent of sulphur dioxide, about 40 per cent of carbon monoxide, 200 million tonnes of annually forming slags and so on. Already today metal workers have of their disposal technical possibilities for using practically all this waste. Calculations show that about 97 per cent of overburden and waste of the concentration of iron ore are quite fit for the production of building materials. But so far only an insignificant part of them is used. On the initiative of scientific-technical societies a passportization of waste is under way in the country. But it is only the beginning of work. In the near future we have to set up a kind of state waste bank, and determine the way it will enter into interrelationship with all interested branches.

INSECTS PROTECT THE FIELD

Specklethrust estimate the annual damage to crops from pests and plant diseases at one-fifth of all the agricultural produce grown. In this country on the whole, these losses run into tens of millions of tonnes. One of the ways to combat both pests and diseases is the biological method. How widely is it used in this country to prevent these losses and how effective is it?

This provides the subject for an article in the newspaper IZVESTIA contributed by Candidate of Agricultural Sciences Nikolai Filipov who is Director of the All-Union Research Institute of Biological Methods for the Protection of Plants. Today, he writes, there are, in different parts of this country, more than one thousand biological factories and laboratories which are breeding useful insects and microorganisms.

Whereas in 1980 the method was used only over an area of two hundred thousand hectares, last year, it increased to twenty-two million hectares and was applied over another seven thousand hectares of conservatories and greenhouses.

The most popular weapon in this army of biological protection is the trichogramme, a tiny insect which is used to protect maize, sugar beet, vegetables, cotton, and other crops over an area of thirteen million hectares. Scientists have devised an industrial technology for the breeding of trichogramme which ensures complete mechanization for all the processes and which lowers the cost of obtaining it to one-fiftieth of the laboratory method. One mechanized line like this "produces" between four to five million insects every twenty-four hours, an amount sufficient to treat 35-40 thousand hectares.

Over the past five years, there has been a substantial increase in the use of trichogramme in Central Asia, Black Soil Area, and in the southern areas of the North Caucasus. In Uzbekistan alone these insects were used over an area of 2.5 million hectares of cotton last year. In Moldavia there has been a ten-times increase in the area of newly-planted crops over which the chemical pesticides have been replaced with biological ones.

CATAMARAN FOR THE SHELF

An unusual ship—"Geolog Primorya", a multipurpose catamaran, has left the Bay Zolotoy Rog in the Soviet Far East for its maiden cruise, writes the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Why did its designers choose a double-hull construction?

A catamaran, writes the paper, possesses greater stability and is less liable to rolling. This is especially important during offshore drilling. The name of the new ship corresponds to its purpose: it is meant for prospecting and drilling work in the shallow waters of the continental shelf.

The crew of the catamaran will look for solid minerals, oil and gas off the Pacific shores of our country. For this purpose, the ship is fitted out with various prospecting and drilling work in the shallow waters of the continental shelf.

NEW EDITION OF PUSHKIN

A subscription to the three-volume edition of Alexander Pushkin has opened in the country. For the first time there is no limit for subscribers, reports the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

There have been more than 30 million copies collected by Pushkin in Russian and several past 60 years. The editions of the USSR peoples over the years. The first editions came closer to millions of copies. The new edition will exceed by far these figures as well. It we compare with the pre-revolutionary period, 1200 editions of Pushkin's works (situated between 1200 to 10,000 copies). The biggest was the Vengrav edition in six volumes (1907-1915), 15,000 copies.

The new epoch in the publication of Pushkin's works began under the Soviet Government. It was at that time that numerous censorial distortions were eliminated and a real work began on Pushkin's manuscripts. The reading and "depolishing" of his rough copies. This paved the way to the greatest achievement of Soviet studies of Pushkin—the edition by the USSR Academy of Sciences of the complete works in 10 volumes (10 books), being put out from 1937 to 1949. For the first time it included all the rough writings and years of Pushkin's work, all his correspondence, etc. Now this collection has been announced a national property and it is not allowed to be taken out of the country.

VALLEY OF COLD VOLCANOES

The unusual natural formations, which eject from craters not pure water instead of lava and red-hot gases, were named hydrovolcanoes by the scientists of the Kazakh Republic, who discovered them. They are situated in the Myn-Bek (Thousand Springs) depression in the desert, south-east of the Sea of Aral.

All around is cracked land with wild shrubs of camel's thorn and lifeless hills with no drops of water. Some of them are six kilometres in diameter. It is how this valley looks like. But climbing up the slope of such a hill one can see in

LAGOON CHANGES WATER

The salty deep Khadzhibeyevsky Lagoon, stretching for 40 km in the steppe near Odessa (a port on the Black Sea), has turned fresh-water. What made it change its quality?

Separated by a sand and silt spit from the sea, this reservoir was known for its increased salinity as far back as 100 years, says A. Rovnin, Director of the Odessa branch of the Azov and Black sea research Institute of marine fisheries and oceanography. But after that, beginning from the 30s, tendencies were mapped out towards its gradual desalination due to floods and purified sewage. The quake of force 4, which took place in 1977, quickened this process.

Dozens of fresh-water springs opened up on the bottom of the lagoon and on its shores, and this began to oust the salty water.

The hydrochemical conditions of the lagoon, which covers an area of nearly 7,000 hectares, have not yet stabilized, but have already greatly influenced the fauna. From the marine fauna only shrimps have remained there, whereas the vacated ecological niche was occupied by fresh-water fishes—crucian, carp, silver carp, perch, pike perch and others transferred there from nurseries. More than 3 million fry of these fish varieties have already been released into the lagoon.

Health-service training in Tajikistan

The enrolment of students in the departments of the Medical Institute of Dushanbe, the capital of Soviet Tajikistan, will considerably grow in autumn this year. A new set of lecture rooms, laboratories filled out with modern medical equipment has been built for them. Practical training is to be conducted in nearby clinics, with the best-known cardiologists being among them.

Dushanbe's Medical Institute is the oldest educational establishment of Tajikistan. Young people from Afghanistan study here together with Soviet students from various cities of the USSR to become physicians. Novadays Tajikistan, by the number of physicians per thousand people is ahead of big capitalist countries. Medical aid here is free, just as in any other Soviet republic.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

ALLA MIKHALCHENKO



Alla Mikhailchenko as Rita in "The Golden Age" by Shostakovich. Photo by Georgi Solovov

Had I been offered to choose an occupation for myself once again, I would not hesitate before saying: I look forward to and want to become a ballerina, and nothing else, says Alla Mikhailchenko, a soloist of the Bolshoi Theatre of the USSR.

This name was heard for the first time by the ballet-goers in 1977 during the 3rd International Ballet Competition in Moscow. The 19-year-old dancer became a winner there. That was when she joined the Bolshoi company, her first major part being that of Odette-Odile in Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake".

Preparing the part, says Alla, brought a tremendous joy to me. I know though: I will have

to perfect this part all my life. I have to have another look and re-evaluate something all the time. I like to improvise on stage, within the permissible limits, of course.

Then there were the parts in the classical performances of "La Bayadere" and "Don Quixote" by Minkus, and in modern productions. Her debut in Andrei Espar's "Angara" was quite an event. Her Valentina attracts with her unpolished and sincere feelings. The joy and distress of her heroine is rendered masterfully by Alla who also proves herself as a good dramatic actress.

Now Alla Mikhailchenko is a leading dancer at the Bolshoi Theatre. What is the secret of the young ballerina becoming at once and firmly one of the company's stars? It may be the fact of her possessing all the properties that are necessary for the modern dancer. She is beautiful, she has a good schooling (the Moscow Ballet School) which allows to overcome and do any difficult things in dancing which the choreographer sets for her. Finally, she is emotional and expressive, her dancing is moving.

Her fast becoming a full-fledged ballerina may have been also assisted by the fact that she was born and brought up in artistic surroundings. My occupation, Alla jokes, is a hereditary one. My father and mother danced in the Operetta Theatre, and my uncle did at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre. My cousin graduated from the Moscow Ballet School.

One cannot say that Alla's path at the theatre was laid with roses only. Once she seriously injured her foot during a rehearsal and did not perform for a whole season. Her entire career was in question. I was literally put back again on my feet by the magic traumatologist Zoya Mironova of the Central Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics and I go on dancing thanks to her, says Alla.

Mikhailchenko's latest parts include Nina Zarechnaya in Rodion Shchedrin's "The Sea Gull", Rita in Dmitry Shostakovich's "The Golden Age", Eglina in Khachatryan's "Spartacus" and Giselle. I have long since been looking forward to the part of Giselle, notes Alla, I mentally prepared myself for it. I saw it as a happy and joyful dance, but then... I wanted very much to find a Giselle of my own. It seems she has found her.

The theatre continues its rehearsals of Alexander Glazunov's "Raimonda" with Alla in the leading part. Ballet, she says, demands giving out one's forces completely. I do not have time for anything else. When I seldom have it I like to wander in the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, enjoying the sculptures and the paintings there. They help me to model my images.

Margarita ANOKHINA

'INDIA IN MY HEART'

My heart warms to everything associated with India, says Igor Vasilyev, the Latvian sculptor.

And these are not just words. He has done busts of Gandhi, Romesh Chandra and Nehru. The glimpses of India he obtained while travelling down the River Ganges are reflected in his triptych, "On the Roads of India". His wooden sculpture, made of different types of wood, has been warmly received at exhibitions in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Igor Vasilyev's sculpture, "Lotus", graces the Soviet Cultural Centre in New Delhi.

During his last year's visit to India Vasilyev was received by Indira Gandhi. Memories of this exceedingly warm meeting will

remain in my heart forever, said.

A new work by the Latvian sculptor, a portrait of Indira Gandhi, recently went on display at the Sculpture Museum in New Delhi, capital of the Soviet Republic. Every line in this sculpture reflects the firmness of a sense of responsibility for the destiny of her people and a look-forward quality so characteristic of this outstanding stateswoman.

During my travels I saw a lot of India, a country of enormous contrasts, Igor Vasilyev says. I saw past as well as present. Now, looking at the smiling eyes of Indira Gandhi, India's first lady, I foresee a glorious future for India.

'Theatre of Nations' festival

This summer the Mukhtar Auezov Kazakh Drama Theatre will be on their first visit to France to attend the "Theatre of Nations" International festival with a production of one of its best works, "Kozy Korpesh-Bayan Sulu" based on a play by noted Kazakh writer and playwright

Gabit Musrepov. The play is a poetic tragedy tells of the long aspirations of the nomadic Kazakh people for equality and freedom, and that they enjoy today. It is the love of the chief, Kozy and Bayan rivals for the passions of Shalqar, Romeo and Juliet.



A scene from the play.

TIME DICTATES CHOICE

"The European Story" is a political film, dedicated to the topical problems of modern times, and to the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear disaster.

Work on this film has now been completed by Moscow film makers.

The film is directed by Igor Gavrov, the author of the well-known military and patriotic trilogy about the heroism of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, "Front Without Flanks", "Front Behind the Front Lines" and "Front Behind the Enemy Lines".

In recent years, the director says, both cinema and theatre have been turning more and more to the political genre. Such are the dictates of the times which require each of us to have a patriotic attitude towards the events which are

taking place on our planet. I regard all my previous films as political because they reflected the main issues of the modern world, the problems of war and peace and the struggle for social progress. The country in which the action of my latest film is laid is not named, but the very first shots, which

show peace marches and the powerful anti-war movement in different countries emphasize the topicality and importance of the main theme of the film.

Vyacheslav Tikhonov plays one of the main roles. And there are also two Polish actors taking part: Beata Tyszkiewicz and Stanislaw Mikulski.

EVERYTHING ABOUT RUSSIAN LITERATURE

The Pushkin House of the USSR Academy of Sciences has just published a four-volume "History of Russian Literature", which is a new fundamental publication.

The four volumes which have five thousand pages cover and analyse the period in Russian

literature from the 11th century until the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The books in the new publication characterize the art of many men of letters and trace the links between Russian literature with the revolutionary liberation movement.



At the Central Artists Club in Moscow an exhibition has opened of works by Sergei Uruusky (1908-1976). Up to now, this name has been better known from films. As the chief cameraman he took part in filming "The Village Teacher", "The Forty-First", "The Cranes Are Flying" and "I Am Cuba". Although his paintings do not repeat what he did in the cinema, one still feels in them the same personality of the author, a person who is utterly sincere, who knows both the joys and sorrows of life, and who can speak about everything with courage, sincerity and hope. His paintings take us to places around Moscow, to the Crimea, Cuba, and Bulgaria. One of the paintings (in the photo) is "The Woman With a Cigarette".

BUSINESS

AT A MEETING IN NEW YORK

The US-USSR Trade and Economic Council has held its eighth annual meeting in the building of the New York Hilton hotel. The Soviet delegation was headed by Vladimir Sushkov, USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, who is also a Co-Chairman of the Council.

From the US side, the meeting was attended by William Verity, Co-Chairman of the Council and Chairman of the Executive Board of the Armo Inc. as well as presidents of the American companies, members of the Council, including such well-known companies as Armo Inc., Dresser Industries, Occidental Petroleum, Monsanto, Caterpillar, Ralston Purina, Owens-Illinois, PepsiCo, John Deere, General Electric, etc.

The delegates discussed the state of and prospects for the Soviet-American trade and economic scientific and technical

relations and the activities of the Council.

On the eve of the meeting, meetings of their own had been held by the Council's committees on law, minor business, tourism, science and technology, finance, and on new forms of economic cooperation, with a wide range of specific problems arising in business relations between the two countries discussed.

The US-USSR Trade and Economic Council was set up ten years ago as a public organization for the business communities of the two countries for the purpose of mutually advantageous promotion of economic and scientific trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the USA. At present, the Council members are 216 firms and organizations from the United States and 119 Soviet foreign trade and industrial organizations.

Italian firms hold a symposium

Italian firms Idromeccanica, Faber and Landi Renzo held a symposium in the Moscow office of the Italian-Soviet Trade Chamber to discuss the past, present and future of natural gas in car-transportation industry. The symposium was sponsored by the Coe a Clerici trading firm with cooperation from the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

The Coe a Clerici which represents in the Soviet Union the interests of a number of Italian industrial firms has been working since 1981 on the project of switching part of the USSR automobile transport over to burning gas fuel. A kind of consortium of Italian firms specializing in the field has emerged in recent years. It is now that the Coe a Clerici asked to take part in the symposium.

The Idromeccanica is a producer of a vast range of hydro-mechanical gas compressors patented by the firm which is already familiar on the Soviet market. Under a contract with the Soviet Avtopromimport

foreign trade agency, the firm has supplied to the Soviet Union two compressor units with accessories for compressed gas refueling of automobiles.

The Faber, another symposium participant, is Italy's major producer of pressure-gas tanks. The firm has supplied to the Soviet Union pressure-gas tanks for cars under contracts with the Avtopromimport.

The Landi Renzo has got more than 30 years of experience in designing and production of equipment for fueling automobiles with compressed natural gas. The firm has signed contracts with the Soviet Avtoexport and Avtopromimport agencies for shipments to the USSR of small series of pressure-gas tank equipment. The firm's experts, on a request from the USSR Ministry of Automobile Industry, have designed equipment to transform the diesel engine used for the KamAZ lorries. Samples of this equipment have been handed over to the Soviet side for tests.

Ernest POLIVANNY

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.). 29 — European junior championship. GDR vs USSR. 7 p.m.

Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 29 — European junior championship. England vs Luxembourg. 7 p.m.

BOXING

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (24 Leningradsky Prospekt). 29-1 — Moscow championship. 6 p.m. (every day).

ROWING

Rowing Canal at Krylatskoye (Metro Molodyozhnaya). 30-1 — Moscow regatta. 4 p.m. (every day).

These traditional competitions for the 25th time will feature sportsmen of all ages.

WEATHER

May 29-June 1

In Moscow, city and region, after a short cold spell, there will again be some warm weather. Night temperatures of 16°, 18°C and of 23°, 27°C during the day. Wind SE, 3-7 mps.

WHAT'S ON!

May 29-June 1

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performance: 29—Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera). 30—Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera). 1—A concert by the "Choreographic Miniatures" ballet company from Leningrad.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 29—Wagner, "Der Ringelstein" (opera). 30—Mozart, "Così fan tutte" (opera). 31—Verdi, "Un ballo in maschera" (opera). 1—Double-bill: Bartok, "The Wooden Prince"; "Divertissement" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 30—Shostakovich, "Katerina Izmailova" (opera). 31—Yurovsky, "The Crimson Sails" (ballet). 1—Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 30, 31, 1—Guest performances by the Switzerland Grand Theatre (Geneva): "The Tango" (ballet, based on music by Argentine composers).

FILMS

Semyon Dzhavah (Central Film Studios, USSR). A historical and philosophical story about the life of Semyon Dzhavah, a Russian peasant, despite many hardships, he managed to survive the month of the Autumn.

Central Artists Club (10/14 Krylatskaya Embankment). On display are the sketches by Uruusky (1908-74) executed for films by Pudovkin, Dzhamanov, Donskoi, and Ralston.

A detective story about the searching for a murderer who killed a woman. The film writer and director Ray life in a modern village.

Cinema "Sivaya" (Pushkinskaya St.). 30, 31, 1—Guest performances by the Switzerland Grand Theatre (Geneva): "The Tango" (ballet, based on music by Argentine composers).

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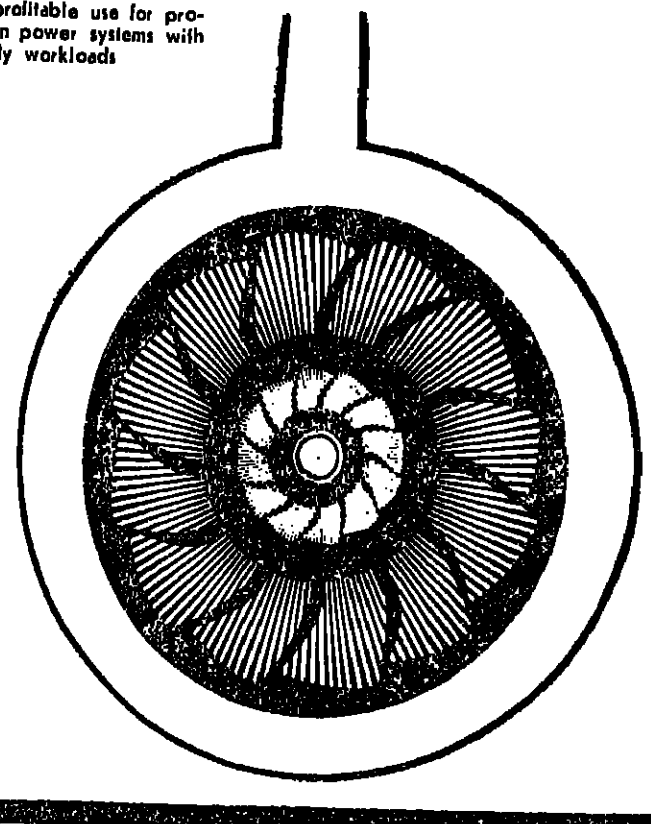
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FOREIGN TRADE ORGANISATION ENERGOEXPORT MOSCOW

ON THE BASIS OF AGREEMENT

There is not a single industrial combine in the German Democratic Republic which would not have links with partners in the Soviet Union. At present, there are more than 130 bilateral intergovernmental and inter-departmental agreements whose implementation is making a substantial contribution to further

development of the socialist economic integration.

To a considerable extent, this intensifies the national economies in both countries, raises the quality of products and productivity and brings down the consumption of energy, raw materials, etc. Considerable attention is given to a close interaction

between the most promising branches of the economy, particularly in the industries producing electronic components, robots, and introduction of high technology. Last year, the Soviet Union accounted for nearly 38 per cent in the overall GDR trade.

SOVIET-NORWEGIAN COASTAL TRADE

Trade between North Norway and the Soviet Union has grown considerably in recent years—from 4 million kroner in 1980 to 28 million kroner in 1983, writes the newspaper "Norges Handels" of Sjorsatidende.

On Soviet initiative the development of frontier commerce was discussed of late between the spokesmen of state organizations of Norway and the USSR. The Norwegian side also intends to help boost this trade.

Exports from North Norway to the Soviet Union amounted to 11.4 million kroner in four years. This sum includes the supplies of butter for 3 million kroner, salmon sausage, 2.7 million kroner, and beezo-saws, 5.7

million kroner. The sum of imports amounted to 17 million kroner, of which the deliveries of appetite concentrate amounted to 12 million kroner, blanks of wooden pallets, 5 million kroner; red bilberries—0.3 million kroner, and fish — 0.2 million kroner.

Contacts and contracts

© In Havens a protocol has been signed summing up the 57th session of the permanent commission of the CMEA on co-operation in construction. Among other issues, the meeting discussed further assistance to the Republic of Cuba in housing construction.

© A large consignment of equipment for automatic transfer lines for the production of tomato juices will come to this country this year from Hungary. Besides, Hungarian suppliers will deliver another consignment of radio relay equipment.

© In 1984-85, this country will sell Romania low machines of the OM-16 type for enrichment of coal and shale.